

A Card from Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

DAYTON, OHIO, Wednesday, April 17.

To the Editor of the *Yeoman*: I have a word for the Republican press and partisans of Cincinnati and other places abroad, who now daily falsify and misrepresent me and matters which concern me here in Dayton.

My position in regard to this civil war, which the Lincoln Administration has inaugurated, was long since taken, is well known, and will be adhered to to the end. Let that be understood. I have added nothing to it, subtracted nothing from it, said nothing about it publicly, since the war began. I know well that I am right, and that in a little while "the sober second thought of the people" will dissipate the present sudden and fleeting public madness, and will demand to know why thirty millions of people are butchering each other in civil war, and will arrest it speedily. But, meantime, should my own State be invaded, or threatened with invasion, as soon as it may be, then, as a loyal native-born son of Ohio, acknowledging my first allegiance to be to her, I will aid in defending her to the last extremity, asking no questions. Whoever shall refuse then, or hesitate, will be a traitor and a dastard. And this same rule I apply as well to the people of Virginia, Kentucky, or Missouri, as to any of the free States, North or West.

As to myself, no threats have been made to me personally, nor within my hearing, no violence offered, nor mob anywhere; none will be; nobody afraid of any, and every statement or rumor in regard to me circulated orally, or published in the Republican press, is basely idle and false. And now let me add, for the benefit of the cowardly slanders of Cincinnati or elsewhere who libel me daily, that if they have any business with me, I can be found every day and at any time, either at home, on the northwest corner of First and Ludlow, or upon the streets of Dayton.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Voice of the Young Men.

The Students of Kentucky University met at the College building in Harrodsburg, on the 9th, and making J. N. M. Askew, Chairman, and A. R. Milligan Secretary, unanimously passed the following resolutions, which were offered by J. E. Matten:

- Resolved, That the proper course, in our estimation, for the Federal Government to pursue at this exciting time, would be to remove the United States troops from the seceded States, to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and to make any other sacrifice that can preserve our beloved land from the horrors of civil war.
- That the policy of coercing the South, marked out by Lincoln in his late proclamation, is wicked and inhuman in the extreme, calculated only to produce war and bloodshed, and deserving the unqualified censure of every true lover of Christian civilization.
- That we consider the requisition made on Kentucky for troops to aid in carrying out that policy, as an insult to the State, and fully approve of the firm and manly refusal of Gov. Magoffin to comply with that unjust and unreasonable demand.
- That we consider it to be the duty of the citizens of Kentucky to arm the State, and that we will always be ready to aid in repelling foreign invasions from her soil.

The following additional resolutions were offered by J. F. Askew, and also adopted:

- Resolved, That in view of her own interests, and in view of the position taken by the Federal Government, Kentucky ought immediately to secede.
- That the neutrality of Kentucky in the present crisis would be equivalent to aiding the North.

Speeches were made on the resolutions by Askew, Walton, Milligan, Mullins, and others, and the meeting then adjourned.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society was this day held at the Galt House. The President, Col. L. J. Bradford, in the Chair, and Messrs. P. Swigert, G. Mallory, and J. B. O'Bannon, members of the Committee, being present, absent Mr. Drane. Messrs. Mallory and O'Bannon were appointed a Committee to select the necessary officers to superintend the different departments of the exhibition at the Fair Grounds, and make all the suitable preparations as to decorating the Fair Hall, procuring a supply of Ice, Water, &c.

Messrs. G. Mallory and L. Young were appointed a Committee to take charge of the exhibition of fruits and flowers, and to regulate the sale of the same on the Fair Ground.

The Premium List for the annual Fair was completed, and is a very liberal one in all the departments of the Exhibition.

The State Society has made a union with the Louisville Horticultural and Floral Societies, for the purpose of holding a joint exhibition at the time of the State Fair, and a list of premiums was agreed upon.

President Bradford was authorized and requested to procure a gentleman of ability and character to deliver the annual address on the second day of the Fair.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the Fairs of other State Societies, viz:

Ohio—Messrs. Bradford, Warfield, Scott, and Foreman.

Missouri—Messrs. Swigert, Mallory, O'Bannon, and Buford.

Indiana—Messrs. Tomlinson, Cooke, Denney, and Burbridge.

Tennessee—Messrs. King, Phelps, and Barrick.

Illinois—Messrs. Towles, Machin, Harrold, and Drane.

And then the Committee adjourned.

G. W. LEWIS, Sec. pro tem.

Louisville, April 22, 1861.

TREASON.—The Federal Court commenced its session in this city yesterday, Judge Humphrey presiding. In his charge to the grand jury, the judge maintained the ground that Lincoln's proclamation was unconstitutional; that the Government should disregard his requisition upon this State for volunteers to coerce the seceded States, and that the jury should find no true bills for treason. He also maintained the ground that in the present collision between the North and the South there is no such thing as treason, and that parties taken on the one or the other side should be held as prisoners and not traitors. We trust the Judge will furnish this charge for publication.—*Nash Union*.

A Union Congressional Candidate Declines.

RUSSELLVILLE, April 22, 1861.

To-day was County Court day. There was a large gathering of the people. Robert Browder and Jacob Golladay, two of the strongest Union men—leaders and speakers—made speeches for the South. Golladay was a Union candidate for Congress. He declined the nomination, and came out for *immediate secession*. Bowling and Rhea also made speeches. The county is almost unanimous for Southern Rights now.

Thus writes a friend from the old "banner county." The good cause goes gloriously on. From all parts of the State we get the same news. *Kentucky for Southern Rights to the death, if necessary.*

From Boston.

Boston, April 23.

The officers of the frigate Niagara, which has just returned from Japan, and who are Southerners, have resigned. The oath of allegiance to the United States was administered anew to officers and crew of the Niagara. All but four subscribed to it. Their names will be stricken from the roll.

CAPITAL HOTEL.

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate, in superior style, all who may favor me with a call. The individual and careful attention of myself and assistants will be assiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the house with their patronage. *Hot and cold water, and elegant rooms, a sumptuous table, and polite and attentive servants, will receive patronage, I am determined to deserve it.*

The Bar will be supplied, at all times, with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.

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HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned recently taken, and is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

Amphotypes, Melanotypes, Photographs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the taste of all, taken in the highest style of the art, and on moderate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.

W. H. HARDIN.

April 24th-wt-wt

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT

SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

apr 24 wt-wt

JOHN E. HAMILTON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,

COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.

Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.

dec 1 wt-wt

A. J. JAMES,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house.

apr 24 wt-wt

JOHN M. HARLAN,

Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

apr 24 wt-wt

JOHN RODMAN,

Attorney at Law,

ST. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors North of the Court-House,

FRANKFORT, KY.

apr 24 wt-wt

LIGE ARNOLD,

Attorney at Law,

NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.

Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to.

apr 24 wt-wt

E. A. W. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, K.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on Market street.

may 19 wt-wt

GEORGE E. ROE,

Attorney at Law,

GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.

jan 1 wt-wt

JAMES P. METCALF,

Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.

feb 2 wt-wt

P. U. MAJOR,

Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

apr 24 wt-wt

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Courts of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address: Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

apr 24 wt-wt

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Commencing on the 1st of May, he will receive prompt attention.

apr 24 wt-wt

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

WILL practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

apr 24 wt-wt

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

dec 1 wt-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments to be recorded in the State, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.

nov 15 wt-wt

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-der his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner.

sept 1 wt-wt

JOHN M. McALLA,

Attorney at Law, and General Agent,

WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.

sept 6 wt-wt

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Merchant Tailor,

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Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,

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Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

No FIT NO SALE.

oct 6 wt-wt

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nov 27 wt-wt

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EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAYON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.

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(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,

Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

apr 24 wt-wt

STOP THERE!

HALL & HARRIS keep the

United States, formerly the

Owens Hotel.

When you go to Louisville

stop there.

apr 24 wt-wt

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AND

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

Importers & Dealers,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handsome

Carpets,

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Rugs, Mats, &c.,

India & Coco Matting

Stair Rods,

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BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-

papers, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in

styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

apr 24 wt-wt

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.

apr 24 wt-wt

LOOK AT THIS.

What makes so many go to the

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

cor. of Second and Jefferson

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Because J. G. BURROCK

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apr 24 wt-wt

NATIONAL HOTEL,

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BOOTS & SHOES,

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

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FOR COUNTY JUDGE.
FRANKLIN CHINN.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 30, 1861.

Kentucky "Spewed Out."

We subjoin some extracts from the proceedings of the meeting at Cincinnati, repudiating the action of the recent inter-state "Peace Conference" in that city. We commend to the especial attention of Kentuckians, the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Conway. His classic illustrations and quotations should not be overlooked—"therefore will I spew thee out of my mouth." The "brethren" propose a very summary manner of ejecting us from their affections. The Cincinnati Gazette, from which we copy, thus reports the speeches:

Mr. Eggleston, on taking the chair, made a brief speech explanatory of the object of the meeting. He remarked that he was opposed to the holding of many meetings in times like these; he was for action, not words. He referred to the visit of the Louisville committee, and said that the members spoke of the glories of the past, of the sufferings of the River Raisen, and the victories of New Orleans, and eulogized the American flag; but not one of them would commit himself to the support of the Constitution and the laws against rebellion. They were for Union, but did not confound it with the Government. They talk of neutrality, but that is impossible.

He loved Kentucky for what she had done, but he loved Ohio, and Maine, and New York better, because they had nobly responded to the call of the President for troops to sustain the Constitution and the Government, in this hour of peril. [Cheers.] Would you not all have loved Kentucky more if she too had responded? [Cries of Yes, yes, and cheers.]

Do you wish Kentucky had followed the example of Ohio and New York? [Yes.] Kentucky cannot remain neutral any more than Ohio—a barrier between the traitors and their deserts. When the President orders us to march through Kentucky to chastise the rebels further South, we will do it. [Tremendous applause, and cries of "that's so!"] Those States are not loyal who impose even a passive resistance to the Government, and Kentucky must form no exception to the rule.

He would not let a musket or an ounce of ammunition or provisions go to Kentucky; we will know where their destiny lies, if once they cross the river. In reference to Gov. Dennison's letter, he said that if that official had known the true state of the case, he did not believe he would have written what he did.

Mr. Josiah Kirby, among other things, said:

Every effort of the Committee has been directed to the stopping of all provisions or munitions of war which were designed to be transported to those States, not loyal to the Union. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, in spite of all the Committee have done, we have had the Governor to acquiesce in the wish of a few interested merchants. [Hissing and cries of "traitors!"] In spite of all that we could do the Mayor and city authorities have declared that they have no power over the subject. In spite of all that we could do to create a fair understanding and a patriotic sentiment between Kentucky and Ohio, parties have been moving for the purpose of holding a neutral position in Ohio and Kentucky. No such position can be maintained. [Loud applause.] The American citizen, gentlemen, in Kentucky, who does not strike for his flag, is a traitor. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, my object is to place the Committee fairly before you. We have kept down mobs; we have not the least doubt, but that our efforts have subdued two or three factions assemblies, which would have displayed mob law to certain individuals and their property—we have done this, I say, in the hope that the civil authorities would interfere and carry out the wishes of the people; but as that seems to have failed, and the people are now determined, as Bonaparte said, to end the war with a clap of thunder, they must take it into their own hands.

Mr. Frank Darr made a speech of the same sort.

Gen. SAM. F. CAREY used the following language in his speech:

My countrymen, I have no language to express my feelings upon this occasion. I intend to direct my remarks to the single points, as far as I can keep to the point, of shipping provisions to Kentucky, or anywhere else, where the people do not proclaim themselves loyal to this Government. Sir, in Louisville, Kentucky, if we are correctly informed, men are armed and equipped in open daylight to join the Confederate army. Why do not the Union men of that State come out nobly and enroll the banner of beauty and of glory, and resolve to stand by it, and to die in these traces if necessary? [Applause.] There are Union men in Kentucky prepared to die in defense of the flag of their country? If so, let them rally now; let them come at once to the rescue. No man, North or South, that won't stand by the Federal flag in this crisis, ought to have a loaf of bread or a pound of meat, if he starves, from the want of it. [Loud cheering.] He is a traitor to his God and to his country that won't fight in defense of this Government. [Applause.]

We want Kentucky to stand by the Union. [Applause.] And when we show our determination to recognize only those as our friends who are prepared to rally around the flag of our country—those that will come out for the Union, for if they don't come out they will go out. [Loud cheering.] No arms, no provisions, no munitions of war, to those who are proposing to be neutral when the flag of our country is in danger. [Applause.] There is no such thing in this war as armed neutrality.

But the most pointed speech on the occasion, was that of a minister of the Gospel; we quote it entire:

SPEECH BY REV. M. D. CONWAY.

It was now discovered that Rev. M. D. Conway was present. He was seen in the multitude waving his hat, and making all sorts of patriotic gesticulations when anything was said appealing to the patriotism of the excited assembly. By request, he came forward. His appearance on the stage was the signal for an enthusiastic cheer. He said:

My friends and fellow men: I am one of those who do not believe in an armed or any other kind of neutrality. [Applause.] A neutrality! Why, it reads like a village newspaper neutral in politics and religion! It is unworthy, utterly unworthy, of a great State in this Confederacy to stand neutral, when the liberties of the people are assailed, and absolutely in danger of destruction. How would it do for any man to proclaim himself neutral and to fold his arms when his mother was attacked by a bear. He says I will be neutral when our dearest rights are assailed—the right of the people to elect their own President; to elect their own officers; to carry forward their Government; not to have their officers imposed upon them at the point of the bayonet and the columbiad. In one of the old Hebrew poems, we read that Orpah kissed her mother-in-law, but Ruth cleaved unto her. Kentucky kissed the American flag, but Ohio and all true States cleave unto it. [Loud cheering.] It seems we have had some kissing going on in this city—some kissing of the American colors. Well, it is very easy to kiss. Judas did it before. [Laughter.]

But I believe that we should, in this hour of peril, cleave unto it, and take our stand—every man at his post, and defend it to the last. Those hills of Kentucky—these they are commanding Cincinnati. If Mr. Jefferson Davis should order an army through Kentucky, what man here is such a fool as to think that Kentucky would resist his march. [Cries of "No one."] No such nonsense as that can be swallowed down in a neighborhood where we have three schools, at least. [Laughter.] There would not be a log laid across his railroad track. [Cries of "That's so."] Not one man would resist the march of his army. Mr. Davis would say, yes, my dear Kentuckians, that is what I want. All I want of you is that you remain neutral—armed neutrality, if you like, so as you don't interfere with me. [Cries of "That's so."] But I have got something to say, and I have my pulpit to say it in. There I can say what I wish, and I do not feel like making an extended speech here to-day. I will say to you, however, that there is in such a time as this no medium between loyalty and treachery. [Applause.] There is no middle ground in the contest. There is no fence now. The State of Kentucky cannot sit on the fence. It has got so sharp each side that it will cut her in two if she attempts to sit on it. [Laughter.] The Scripture says: "I would that thou wert either hot or cold; because thou art neither hot nor cold, therefore, wilt I spew thee out of my mouth." [Applause.]

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FRIENDSHIP OF THE BRETHREN.—We are informed by a gentleman who arrived here on the steamer Dove, on Sunday last, that a poor German woman, residing at Cedar Lock, on the Kentucky river, had been visiting a brother in Cincinnati. On her return home he presented her with two or three barrels of potatoes, and one barrel of flour, which she placed on the mail boat for shipment to Carrollton. The police of Cincinnati getting wind of the matter, seized and removed the articles as "contraband of war!" The Louisville Peace Commission should make another trip without delay.

"How sweet and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Our friend of the Commonwealth has very successfully established the fact that in August last we were opposed to a dissolution of the Union. We did not think any man, woman, or baby, in the community doubted our position; nevertheless we are very much obliged to the editor for his friendly efforts to prove the fact beyond any kind of controversy. We owe him our thanks, and if he drinks anything, we know where he can get it without expense.

Gov. Magoffin is now in Frankfort. He got home on Saturday evening.

Religious Notice.

The Rev. Mr. SPENCER, of Tennessee, will preach in this city, at the Baptist Church, to-night, (Tuesday), at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Let the People Read.

The following is the section of the act of Congress of 1795, which President Lincoln is using for the subversion of our free institutions:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshal by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of militia to be called forth may be confined, if necessary, and the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress.

Now, is it palpably plain, asks the Petersburg Express, that the power conferred by this section of the law upon the Government was to be exercised only through the Federal Courts and civil officers? It certainly did not contemplate a case in which there were no such courts and officers in the State wherein the "obstructions" and "combinations" existed. Could usurpation be more gross for a purpose more flagrant than this assumption of authority by President Lincoln, under the pretext of the above section of the law, for the purpose of establishing a military tyranny over the land?

The Franklin (Ky.) Banner says Mr. Guthrie, on his arrival there a few days since, was welcomed by a military salute from the Buckner Greys. The Banner adds: "In response, the old Roman appeared on the platform of the cars, and in a short, excited address, advised Kentucky to stand to her arms, and prepare for defense; if Lincoln shall attempt to make fifteen Slave States bite the dust, it will be our duty to rebuke that fanaticism."

THE WAR FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA. The war spirit in the "Old North State" appears to have been thoroughly aroused. All over North Carolina, remarks the Petersburg Express of Wednesday, we hear that the people are moving en masse, and a gentleman thoroughly posted as to the militia resources of the State informs us that North Carolina can muster an army of 75,000 men in one month's time.

THE GENERAL OF THE VIRGINIA FORCES. Col. Robert Lee, late of the United States Army, has been appointed the Commander of the Virginia forces. He is regarded as one of the most accomplished officers in the country.

Col. Daniel Ruggles, late of the U. S. Army, having resigned his position as such, has received and accepted an appointment under the State as Brigadier-General in the regular service.

HON. J. H. JEWETT.—The following extract from a letter of this gentleman, in reply to an invitation from the citizens of Nelson county to address a public meeting, we clip from the Bardonia Gazette:

These are times which try not only the patriotism, but the very souls of our truest and stoutest men. It is my opinion that nothing short of immediate secession of all the slave States can, or will arrest the horrors of civil war. You may intimidate a fanatic, but you can reason him out of nothing.

The fanaticism of Abolitionism is founded in disbelief, infidelity, and ungodliness. Cruel in the extreme towards all who disagree with them, they are accustomed to regard all others more brutal than themselves—their party is made up of philosophy of the infidel and Abolition school—their votaries are a mixture of God-forsaken outcasts of every nation and people—their politicians are a set of unprincipled tricksters—their religion has become corrupt—their morals tainted—their names dishonored before the world—towards such a people what is our plain duty? I repeat immediate and unconditional secession—and I will speak, if I speak at all, on Saturday next. Yours, truly, &c., J. H. JEWETT.

PLAIN TALK.—At a meeting of the citizens of Owensboro, Kentucky, on the 17th inst., the following resolutions were adopted. There can be no mistake about the meaning of those resolutions; they are decidedly to the point:

Resolved, That Kentucky should dissolve her connection with the government of the States, known as the United States of America, and resume the powers delegated to that government.

Resolved, That Kentucky should unite herself with the Confederate States of America.

Resolved, That we approve of the reply of Governor Magoffin to Secretary Cameron.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Governor to convene a meeting of the Legislature.

Resolved, That we instruct our representatives upon their re-assembling to place this State upon a war footing.

Resolved, That the Legislature ought, soon as convened, to order the calling of a Convention.

The Georgetown Journal says the following card from Dr. D. R. Campbell, President of Georgetown College, will explain the cause of the suspension of the College, a fact which has been received with universal regret by our citizens:

A CARD.
SUSPENSION OF GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

The students have become so much excited by passing events as to be entirely disqualified for study and good order, and the trustees of the College have deemed it best to dismiss them to their homes, where they will be under the influence of their parents. The College will re-open on the 1st Monday of September next.

D. R. CAMPBELL, Pres't.
P. S. The Academy will continue as usual. April 23, 1861.

APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR-GENERAL OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES OF VIRGINIA.—Gov. Letcher has appointed Major Walter Gwynn to the office of Major-General of the volunteer forces of Virginia. Major Gwynn is a graduate of West Point, an experienced and distinguished Virginian, and is believed to possess, in a high degree, the peculiar qualities of head, heart, and nerve required at this moment in the commander of the military forces of Virginia.

Signing of the Virginia Ordinance of Secession.—We have been credibly informed that when the ordinance of secession was being signed by the members of the Convention, the deepest solemnity prevailed, and almost every eye was suffused with tears. Stout, manly hearts were breaking at the thought of being compelled to abandon the Government constructed by Washington, Madison, and their illustrious successors, and the sacred soil of Virginia. Men who went to the Convention pledged to labor for the perpetuity of the Union, and who would, at least, have saved Virginia to it, had not the fanatic who is now attempting to govern us by his armed myrmidons disappointed their most reasonable expectations—felt that no alternative was left them but to appeal from Government of force and usurpation to the patriotism of a proud and gallant people, who never yet submitted to a yoke. The struggle that it cost them to separate from a Government to which a majority of the people of Virginia have been sincerely attached, is flattering to that Virginia pride and historic love of liberty for which the Old Dominion has been so renowned. As well might Abraham Lincoln and his Northern herds think of undertaking the conquest of the world, as to dream of subduing a people who will make any sacrifice for liberty.—Lynchburg Virginian.

From the Mountains.

We have recent advice from a portion of the 6th Congressional District, that a gentleman of intelligence, and is strictly reliable. The people of that region have discerned the very gist of the whole controversy, so far as Kentucky is involved. They have made the true issue, and both parties recognize it distinctly and boldly. We refer especially to the counties of Rockcastle, Laurel, Whitley, and adjoining portions of others. The question of secession has there resolved itself into the issue of slavery and freedom. The "Southern Rights" men are strengthened by large accessions, but the "Unionists" have thrown off the mask, openly stating the Administration, avow themselves secessionists, condemn Governor Magoffin in severe terms because of his refusal of troops to Lincoln, and admit themselves to be the friends of "Freedom." We rather admire the candor and manly boldness of these mountain Union men. They have taken the only consistent position except that held by the "Southern Rights" men. The issue of "slavery" or "Abolition" and we thank them for developing it thus early. Neutrality is an absurdity! Those who now endeavor to induce Kentucky to maintain a position of neutrality, when driven from that will become Administration men, and call on the State to sustain Mr. Lincoln's Government. The politicians understand the drift of the question, and they are for neutrality as a half way point to the unqualified support of Lincoln.—Lex. Statesman.

NORTHERN FREEDOM AND NORTHERN CHIVALRY.—A Lady Notified to leave the Fair Grounds at Indianapolis.—Miss Lizzie Dill, a talented lady of Indianapolis, and the editress of Miss Dill's Gazette, went to the Fair Grounds near that city on Thursday, where she was waited on by a committee of five cowardly scoundrels in the garb of men, and informed her that she must leave. She was heard of outraged before in both sections; but a more distasteful one than this never occurred or can occur. If this is Northern chivalry, the Lord deliver us from it. Indiana has been disgraced by these men, and we expect an open disavowal from all men and from all parties, and think that in justice to the honor of that State they should be tarred and feathered, and ridden on a rail out of town. Owensboro Democrat.

Home Guard.
The citizens of Frankfort and vicinity who have enrolled themselves into a military organization, called the Home Guards, Company A, do hereby adopt the following declaration of their purpose:

To aid in the preservation of peace, maintenance of law and order, and of perfect respect for the rights of property and person in this immediate community.

To aid in suppressing all irregular or unauthorized assemblages of persons, having for their object any interference with the rights of person or property, and to resist all mob violence, outbreaks, or insurrections against law and order; and to protect their homes and families against the dangers which threaten in times of commotion like the present.

The members of the company pledge their sacred honor that they will abstain from all violence or lawlessness, and that they will stand by each other in upholding these purposes; and that the arms placed in their hands shall not be used for any purpose contrary to these objects, or for any revolutionary proceeding.

In testimony of their determination to abide by these and all rules and regulations adopted by the company, to promote the objects of the organization, and of their obligation to obey their officers, the members of the company are hereby required to subscribe their names to this paper.

Wm. W. Wagon, Captain; Robert B. Taylor, 1st Lieutenant; John L. Scott, 2d Lieutenant; J. M. Mills, 3d Lieutenant; J. W. Batchelor, Orderly Sergeant; George W. Miller, 2d Sergeant; Dan. Garrard, 3d Sergeant; John C. Hendricks, 4th Sergeant; Jno. N. Crutcher, 5th Sergeant; Henry Brown, 1st Corporal; R. W. Blackburn, 2d Corporal; A. H. McClure, 3d Corporal; Thos. J. Hutchison, 4th Corporal.

John J. Crittenden, John Whitehead, Jno. D. Chambers, Thos. A. Theobald, Geo. W. Monroe, Charles Wickliffe, Simeon Montague, Robert L. Henderson, George Caken, Chas. Hayden, E. Hensley, Wm. Strobridge, H. I. Todd, T. N. Lindsey, Dr. H. Rodman, J. R. Page, Thos. B. Ford, Jno. A. Crittenden, E. B. Getz, Richard Sharp, Frank Todd, A. H. Rennie, Chas. F. Craddock, Jack Veach, J. C. Hensley, John M. Todd, Richard Long, H. S. Ellis, J. H. Johnson, R. H. King, Lyander Ford, B. B. Sayre, Wm. B. Holman, J. W. York, A. C. Casneck, J. D. Ballard, Jno. M. Pondexter, John Keenon, H. R. Miller, J. H. Boyer, Jno. M. Hewitt, A. T. Dudley, Jno. J. Roberts, Wm. Starling, J. W. Pratt, A. W. Brown, W. B. Rodman, W. K. Gray, E. H. Taylor, W. H. Keene, John J. Quinn, W. H. Gray, Jas. M. Todd, J. H. Garrard, John Carter, Sam. Stringfellow, H. J. P. Bacon, Dr. J. S. Price, Henry Wingate, Edgar Keenon, Wm. E. Cox, Wm. W. Hutchison, A. C. Keenon, L. McDaniel, W. T. Reading, R. C. Steele, Jno. G. Sanders, J. W. Casperson, M. A. Gay, Geo. E. Frazier, J. W. Voorhis, Lewis Cheek, H. J. Sheets, J. G. Daniel, James Pierson, J. R. Graham, Chas. N. Johnson, Chas. Featherston, S. M. Noel, N. Noland, R. J. Hayne, Peter Dudley, Jacob Swigert, Mason Brown, Gran. W. Owens, J. L. Sage, G. W. Gwin, H. C. Mitchell, Isaac Williams, J. B. Temple, Philip Swigert, Jas. R. Watson, Wm. Graham, Geo. Macklin, W. A. Gaines, Dr. W. L. Crutcher, John Welsh, Orlando Brown, T. S. Theobald, James T. Duvall, H. Whittingham, Thos. S. Page, J. R. Henrick, W. B. Fall, A. G. Bacon, G. W. Chambers, Hiram Berry, W. H. Page, L. H. Fennell, Thos. S. Cheek, Zach. Lewis, Alex. Connelly, J. C. Coleman, A. Conery, Wm. Y. Campbell, H. R. Powell, Jos. Nichols, A. P. Meriwether, James Walls, Geo. Bacon, John Himmler, Wm. Watkins, Stephen Black, W. H. Sneed, E. G. Hambleton, Edwin Bott, Jos. Rawson, Wm. H. Stanley, G. Talbot, Henry Martin, Jas. R. Tate, K. K. Woodson, J. E. Harvie, J. A. Seare, G. W. Lewis, Eli McDaniel, Dennis O'Neil, Ned. Cummins, R. Runyan, D. D. Reddish, Minus Williams, B. F. Meek, John B. Walker, John L. Phythian, Lyman Hawks, G. W. Craddock, Col. E. H. Taylor, Dr. W. C. Sneed, John Sneed, John Branson.—162.

Card from J. R. Barriek, Esq.—He Declines the Candidacy for State Treasurer.

GLASGOW, Ky., April 22, 1861.
Editors Louisville Democrat:

GENTLEMEN: Impelled by a sense of duty to myself, as well as to the many friends at whose instance I became a candidate for the office of State Treasurer at the next August election, I respectfully desire through your columns to return my sincere thanks to those numerous friends, as well as to decline a further continuance of my name in connection with that position.

The reasons prompting this course are briefly as follows: First, I consider it to be responsible to myself and God alone for whatever course I may deem right and proper to pursue during the present crisis—ignoring all parties and platforms, wherein they fail to subserve the real interests of Kentucky and the South.

The revelations of a few days past tend greatly to strengthen the belief already existing to a considerable extent, that to longer hope for a Union of justice and equality between the North and the South were an impossibility, or that a reconstruction of the Government upon the terms of its original purity and harmony, would be to build upon "the baseless fabric of a vision."

The spirit of the "irrepressible conflict" has awakened the slumbering energies of its false philosophy; and there can be no ebb in the tide of its revolution, until its forces are expended.

Northern fanaticism, long struggling for the extinction of slavery, having at length, through the agitation of that question, obtained possession of the Federal Government, through the instrumentality of its treasury, its army, and its navy, is now waging a war against the South, the ultimate purpose of which, I verily believe, is the total extinction of that institution in the States where it exists. I greatly fear that now the only hope of the South is to meet force with force. However horrible may be the consequences of such a fact, I greatly fear that now it is the only alternative left.

All hope of conciliation, of compromise having failed—the Administration having acted with utter duplicity toward the South in its hypocritical pretensions to peace, how can we longer hope to maintain the Union, when there is neither Union nor equality under the rule of a Black Republican Government?

Born in Kentucky, and raised in Kentucky, her destiny is mine. To-day she stands enveloped in the smoke of a fiery flame raging on either side. Contending forces have met above, and are now expending their wrath upon the helpless and defenseless people of either of the States by which she is being overwhelmed. The wisdom of her council would have produced far different results, had it prevailed; but failing in her high and noble and patriotic purposes to preserve the Union, she now must reap the storm, the whirlwind whereof she did not sow.

In this unwholesome, unrighteous crusade of Abolitionism against slavery, are not the people of Kentucky with the South? If not, I greatly mistake their real sentiments. Her interests and destiny are theirs. Her cause is theirs, and her ultimate emancipation from the yoke of Northern tyranny and Northern despotism will be theirs and their posterity's in all time to come.

With an apology for thus claiming your time and space, and with an assurance for the future of the same personal regards which have characterized the past, I remain Yours, very truly,

JAMES R. BARRICK.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Recent events are of so startling a character as to render it imperatively necessary that the Legislature of Kentucky be again convened in extraordinary session. It is now apparent that the most energetic measures are being resorted to by the Government at Washington to prosecute a war upon an extended scale with the seceded States. Already large sums of money and supplies of men are being raised in the Northern States for that purpose. The tread of armies is the response which is being made to the measures of pacification which are being discussed before our people, whilst up to this moment we are comparatively in a defenseless attitude.

Whatever else should be done, it is, in my judgment, the duty of Kentucky, without delay, to place herself in a complete position for defense. The causes for apprehension are now certainly grave enough to impel every Kentuckian to demand that this be done, and to require of the Legislature of the State such additional action as may be necessary for the general welfare. To this end, I now call upon the members of the General Assembly to convene at the Capitol, in Frankfort, on the 6TH DAY OF MAY, 1861.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, BERNIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at the city of Frankfort, the 24th day of April, 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec'y of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY KEENON & GIBBONS, DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

1625 W. & W. MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER, Merchant Tailors, Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cusimiers, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike Company, are notified that on the 4th of May, 3 o'clock, P. M., at the office of J. Swigert, in Frankfort, an election will be held for a President and Directors. Judges, A. C. KEENON and J. SWIGERT.

Headquarters of Enrolled Militia of Franklin County. FRANKFORT, Ky., April 15, 1861. ORDER No. 1.

The county of Franklin is hereby divided into five Battalion Districts, as follows: The two Frankfort precincts shall constitute Battalion District No. 1; the Forks of Elkhorn Precinct District No. 2; the Frankfort Mill Precinct District No. 3; the Bridgeport Precinct District No. 4; and the Bald Knob Precinct District No. 5.

On the first Saturday in May next there shall be an election held in each of the above districts by the persons subject to enrollment therein, of a Major to command the same. Judges, Clerks, and Sheriffs shall be the same as those appointed for the election of Constables on the same day.

It is hoped that the officers who will be elected as the law requires it; if not, another election will have to be called. GEO. W. MONROE, Col. of Enrolled Militia of Franklin county.

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay. W. H. KEENE, E. BENSLEY.

The Very Best! No Doubt of It! WHAT?

Whv. Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative. Everybody who uses it recommends it. Price 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. See advertisement.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES. It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue, slight eczema, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, J. B. MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 30 pills, by return mail. Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills. Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents. oct16 w&t-wly

MARRIED. In Ascension Church, in this city, on the 25th of April, by Rev. F. M. Whittle, Wm. T. DUNLEY, of Franklin county, Ky., and Miss MARY S. JOHNS, daughter of the late Col. Wm. R. JOHNS, U. S. A. Washington City papers please copy.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Cn. Enquirer.]

The Armed Neutrality Question—Great Meeting Yesterday—Resolutions—A Committee to wait on Governor Dennison.

There was a large gathering in the Union Hall of the Catholic Institute, yesterday morning, called for the purpose of considering the letter of Governor Dennison, read the day previous in the City Council Chamber, as well as the duty of the Mayor upon the present crisis.

Benjamin Eggleston, Esq., who was called to the chair, advised action in preference to long speeches. He said that he liked Kentucky, but we should all like her much better if she had responded to the call of the Government. If called upon by the President or Secretary to march through the portals of Kentucky, would we not go? [Cheering and cries of yes.] And to defend the Government and the Union, we will, said he, march through Kentucky. He believed that the Governor would not have issued the letter if he had been informed of the true state of affairs.

Lewis A. Allen and J. S. Menkin were elected Secretaries, and Dr. J. J. Quinn, H. A. Edwards, J. S. Driver, and Wm. A. McCall, Vice Presidents.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Peter Quinn, John S. Perkins, Chas. Thomas, John Pollock, Captain Tweed, and N. Bartlett.

The committee withdrew, and the meeting was addressed by General F. C. May, Mr. Frank Darr, Josiah Kirby, Judge Parker, and others, each taking ground against permitting either arms, ammunition, or provisions to be shipped to any State professedly neutral.

RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Quinn, on behalf of the committee, presented the following, which were adopted: Resolved, That we have read with the most profound regret the letter of Governor Dennison to Mayor Hatch, inasmuch as there is no longer to be any reasonable doubt, in the minds of all citizens loyal to the Union, that the arms and provisions being shipped southward are forwarded under "such circumstances as to create a moral certainty of an intention to use them against us," and that it is now too late to draw new distinctions between open rebellion and an armed neutrality against the Union.

Resolved, That while we are ready, in case of necessity, to peril our lives and property in defense of the Union men of Kentucky, that the movement of troops from that State, the correspondence between the rebels and her Governor, her open refusal to respond to the call for troops, in behalf of the Union, and other acts of disloyalty on the part of many of her prominent men, admonish us to prepare for her open secession in case of any considerable reverse to the Union cause in any part of the country, and that every citizen of Kentucky should be prepared to meet such a contingency with a view to self-defense, "to trust in God, and keep our powder dry."

Resolved, That the measures of the Committee of the Home Guard delegates, and of the citizens at home, in refusing to forward arms and provisions southward, are highly patriotic and precautionary, and deserve the approval of all Union men; and that they are earnestly requested to continue their endeavors to render aid and comfort to their country.

Resolved, That a committee of ten citizens be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and urge a suspension of all shipments of arms and provisions until further information in regard thereto is received from the National and State Governments.

Resolved, That a committee of ten citizens, and as many others as choose to accompany them, proceed to Columbus immediately, and respectfully but firmly request Governor Dennison to reconsider the terms of his letter to Mayor Hatch, and to take measures for the prevention of any further shipments southward of all articles contraband of war.

Resolved, That the Home Guards of the several wards be requested to name ten good, responsible men in each ward, to act with the organized committee in carrying out the object of this meeting.

PETER ZINN, JOSIAH KIRBY, SAMUEL HIRST, J. S. PERKINS, RICHARD LEWIS, N. BARTLETT, JOHN POLLOCK.

A communication from Captain Pierce was read, stating that no articles contraband of war should be allowed to be shipped upon the Louisville and Cincinnati packets.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the sense of this meeting "armed neutrality" by any State of the Union is rebellion to the Government.

After which the following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That any man or set of men in Cincinnati or elsewhere, who knowingly sell or ship one ounce of flour or pound of provisions, or any arms or other articles which are contraband of war to any person or any State which has not declared its firm determination to sustain the Government, in the present crisis, is a traitor, and deserves the doom of a traitor.

Resolved, That if the Union men of Kentucky will stand by the flag of our country, we will stand by and defend them, now and when the war is over.

The following is the Committee appointed to go to Columbus to confer with the Governor:

Messrs. Captain Coo, Captain Lewis A. Allen, P. B. Baker, Judge Woodruff, N. D. Menkin, Dr. J. M. McKenzie, Captain Trow, Judge Parker, Charles Thomas, Judge Oliver.

The following, offered by Dr. Jordan, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that no more troops should be marched round the city of Baltimore.

Carried with great applause.

COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE MAYOR. H. M. Bates, J. W. Fitzgerald, H. A. Edwards, H. Kiersted, A. P. Coyne, George L. Johnston, J. B. Davis, S. Royce, M. Jackson, A. W. Gilbert.

The committees were required to meet at the Metropolitan Hall this evening at nine o'clock.

KENTUCKY CAN NOT BE NEUTRAL. Kentucky can not and will not stand still amid the clash of arms now resounding throughout the land. The combined voices of all the politicians of America are not potent to stifle the expression of Kentucky sentiment at this time. The idea of a stolid indifference or an armed neutrality to be maintained by Kentucky when the remaining States are engaged in deadly strife, is to our minds worse than absurd. Her citizens can not be held still. The cry of "Union" will not suffice to suppress the deep sympathy of Kentucky for those who are engaged in a war of defense against the invasion of rights as dear and vital to us as to those now so ruthlessly assailed; nor will it avail to smother her deep indignation at the marshaling of Northern hosts against the gallant and noble-hearted sons of the South. No! Kentucky can not be neutral in this struggle. Such an attitude would be unworthy her past history and disgraceful to her people. There is no statesmanship in any appeal to our citizens to stand still. Rather let them prepare for war, and proclaim their purpose to share the dangers and fortunes of the South. It is idle to talk of anything else; the mere nonsense to project any policy which looks to neutrality.—Richmond Democrat.

Letter from Gov. Magoffin.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

For some ten days past I have been in this city, engaged in an earnest and faithful effort to accomplish two things: first, to arm the State, so that she may be able to defend her people if assailed, and to maintain whatever position she may finally assume in the contest now threatening to involve and destroy the whole country; and, secondly, to cultivate friendly relations with the Border Free States, and preserve the peace between Kentucky and those States.

These objects I deemed commendable and patriotic, and believed the people of the whole State would, regardless of all party considerations, second my efforts to accomplish them. In this confident expectation I have been, to some extent, disappointed. While the great mass of the citizens of Louisville have nobly stood by me, many have distrusted, while some have assailed me. Prominent, most prominent, among these, have been over I reflect, those whom I now address. Until to-day my intention was to treat these assaults with indignant silence. Considerations affecting the public interest and the public peace now alone induce me to make this statement, and to ask you to publish it.

My desire at the outset was to assemble the Legislature for the second time in extraordinary session, place the exigency of the State defenses again before it, and let the body assume all responsibility. When, however, I reflected that this imperative duty had twice been ignored by the same body I was about to convene; that the meeting would cost the treasury from \$20,000 to \$50,000—an expenditure the finances of the State was little able to bear; that time was of the utmost consequence; and that some weeks must elapse before any definite action could be hoped for from the Legislature, I determined to endeavor to raise the necessary funds from the banks of the State by a temporary loan, relying upon the Legislature to sanction it at their next meeting, either in extra session, if one should be called, or at the regular session.

This effort received the bitter opposition of the Journal, and its Editors seemed determined the loan should not be made if they could prevent it. Nevertheless, the money was finally tendered by the banks, but with conditions attached; and as I was inclined to consider these inadmissible, I have convened the Legislature.

Notwithstanding the obstacles I have met with, I trust my sole object in the matter—placing the State in a position to maintain whatever attitude she may finally assume—will yet be attained. In furtherance of my desire to cultivate friendly relations with the Border Free States, I opened a specific and friendly correspondence with the Governors of Indiana and Ohio. My overtures were received with the most frank and friendly spirit. The Executive of those States professed, and I believe with entire sincerity, the strongest wish to continue friendly relations with Kentucky, and to maintain peace on the border, and measures were agreed upon looking to these results.

But, pending these negotiations, what was my astonishment to find copied at length and verbatim in the Journal, a telegraphic dispatch from the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, directed to me, asking for troops, which comments making strong intimations that I, in collusion with others, was engaged in secret efforts to send troops and arms to those States.

The intimation was utterly gratuitous and false, and the truth might easily have been ascertained by applying to me at the Galt House. If the Editors of the Journal had frankly asked me for the facts, instead of publishing a private dispatch, surreptitiously obtained, with comments wholly unjustifiable, I would have informed them that the request of Secretary Walker was at once declined. The effect of this publication in the Journal must have caused the Governors of Ohio and Indiana to distrust the honesty of my overtures to them, and might have resulted in breaking off negotiations. Fortunately such was not the result.

The negotiations were not broken off, but were continued and carried to further point. I invited the Executive of those States to whether they would join me in an effort at mediation, suggesting that the Border Free and Slave States should endeavor, by one last effort, to save the country. To these overtures I received responses friendly and favorable, and which encouraged me to persist in my effort; but they were scarcely received before I found myself again assailed in the Journal, by intimations which, if true, would at once put an end to the friendly correspondence. In the issue of yesterday it is charged that a body of men, intended for service in the Confederate States, took with them "twenty cases of muskets and several six-pounders," which it is broadly intimated were furnished either by myself or other State officers. This statement, utterly false as it is, both in the direct charge and in its intimations, did its work. For the second time my efforts to preserve peace were thus insidiously attacked. It was intimated that the Executive of Indiana and Ohio had been informed that the request of Secretary Walker was at once declined. The effect of this publication in the Journal must have caused the Governors of Ohio and Indiana to distrust the honesty of my overtures to them, and might have resulted in breaking off negotiations. Fortunately such was not the result.

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[From the Louisville Courier.]

To the People of Kentucky.

The General Assembly of our State, at its late special session, ordered an election to be held on the first Saturday in May, for twelve delegates to a Border Slave State Convention, to be held at Frankfort. The object of the Convention was not distinctly set forth in the act dated April 3d, 1861; but it was generally understood that the purpose was for the Border Slave States which had not seceded to propose some terms upon which the Union could be restored.

Two sets of candidates were proposed to you for delegates to this Convention: the one set, with Mr. Crittenden at their head, representing the opinions of those who styled themselves the Union Democracy; the other set, with General Wm. O. Butler at their head, representing the opinions of those in favor of State Rights. The difference between these two sets of candidates, as set forth in the resolutions of those who nominated them, was clear and distinct.

The Union Democracy declared, that whilst they thought the Crittenden Resolutions would be a basis of settlement acceptable to the people of Kentucky, they were yet willing to accept as a final adjustment of the matters in controversy any plan of adjustment the Convention might agree to, provided it was accepted by the people of the North and put into the Constitution, the seceded States not being consulted in the matter—thus placing it in the power of the Commissioners, should they be elected, to pledge the State, blindly, to propositions which had not yet been made, and the stipulations of which the people could have no information about.

On the other hand, those in favor of State Rights declared that they would take nothing less than the Crittenden resolutions with the Powell amendment as a basis of adjustment; they opposed the Franklin resolution of the Peace Conference; and they opposed all idea of a middle confederacy. They did not propose that anything the Convention might do, should at all pledge or bind Kentucky, unless it met the concurrence both of the Northern States and the seceded States; regarding the Convention in the position of mediation between the two sections unless its propositions were accepted by both, the Border States were not to be bound to either, but in that event, they recommended to the Legislature to call a convention to determine upon the position Kentucky should thereafter occupy.

Upon the plain issues thus widely different, two sets of resolutions so widely different, with the position I had taken in the Peace Conference at Washington, altogether opposed to that of four of the candidates of the so-called Union Democracy, I had the honor to be nominated by those in favor of State Rights as a candidate for the place of delegate to the Border Slave State Convention. I accepted the nomination, and have since been making as active a canvass as the state of my health would permit.

Every day that I have spoken, I have said that, if elected, I would do all in my power towards a reconstruction of the Union upon a basis not short of the Crittenden resolutions. I meant what I said, and although my hope of success was slight, I clung to that hope like a drowning man to a straw.

Since the commencement of the canvass, day by day the position of affairs has been changing. Then we had the hope that eight Border Slave States would meet in Convention: now Virginia has seceded; the works at Harper's Ferry destroyed; Northern troops in possession of Fortress Monroe, whose guns are aimed against the bosom of the Mother State; in Baltimore Southern blood crimsoning Southern soil; each day bringing us intelligence of further conflicts; Arkansas certainly to go out of the Union on the 6th of May, and Tennessee and North Carolina as soon as they can get out, under any form of law—I can no longer see any hope that a Border Slave State Convention will even be held.

It is my duty to you, and to myself, to inform you that the change in circumstances, to which I referred, has caused me to change my position. As soon as I was satisfied that Virginia had dissolved her connection with the Northern Union, I made up my mind that Kentucky ought no longer to remain a member of it; that her only plain, unmistakable duty is now to take immediate steps to array herself alongside her Southern sisters. I am now for a united South.

Our friends who have heretofore been opposed to us, now take the position that it is necessary to arm the State. We begged and implored them long ago to do so. But for what do they now propose to arm the State? To maintain, in the face of an armed neutrality, what is neutrality? It is a position assumed by one foreign State as between other foreign States. Is Kentucky foreign both to the North and to the South? With the bayonet of Northern hordes at the breast of our brothers, with the blood of our friends flowing; with towns burned and cities threatened, I can comprehend well that the North is foreign; but I know no recognized Southern Confederacy against which we can occupy a position of neutrality. The idea is absurd in law; the argument is addressed to our fears and not to our patriotism. Because it is possible Kentucky may furnish once again a battle field, we are to assume a position of positive inaction. Such idea and such argument does not suit me, nor do I believe it will suit Kentucky. It is our duty now to take position one way or the other. We cannot remain idle spectators of such a contest.

I am fully aware of all the difficulties and of all the perils of the position which I have taken, and which I advise you to occupy. I feel, as in my judgment, it is your duty now to take—that is to take the earliest steps possible to place your State with your Southern brethren; but I have a full and perfect reliance in that scripture which says, "the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." United, we may hope to stand; divided, we will surely fall.

I am no longer a candidate for your suffrages as delegate to the proposed Border Slave State Convention, for the reasons above set forth. The destiny of the State is in your own hands. I hope your councils will be governed by calm prudence; I am sure they will be carried out with determined courage, and with a firm reliance in an over-ruling Providence to protect the right. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

JAMES B. CLAY.

Card from Maj. Tilghman.

LOUISVILLE, April 26, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: My attention has this moment been called to an article in this morning's Journal, in reference to a movement of arms towards Nashville on yesterday afternoon.

The tendency of that article is to create a false impression in the minds of the public at home, as well as abroad, and is deeply to be regretted that the sources of information to the public should be thus prostituted. No arms of any kind sent forward last evening, but were sent to Paducah, Ky., via Nashville this morning—and are for the protection of the Western District—and are to be placed in the hands of State troops, under my command.

There is no apology for such gross blunders; and I, for one, recognize the sensation element of the article referred to as only a part of the systematized operations of the Journal, to furnish aid and comfort to our enemies North.

Respectfully yours,

LLOYD TILGHMAN,

Commanding 4th Ky. Reg't, State Guard.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From New York.

New York, April 27.

It is reported that Gen. Harney has been arrested at Harper's Ferry and carried to Richmond.

Jeff Davis was in Montgomery on Sunday evening.

Gen. Butler's regiment of Massachusetts Militia remains at Annapolis. He has planted a battery on the heights opposite the town, which can destroy the city at an hour's notice.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday to the Times says a deputation of Virginians and Marylanders waited on the President, and demanded a cessation of hostilities until after the session of Congress. The President's answer was prompt, decided, and in the negative. One of the deputation said 75,000 Marylanders would contest the passage of troops over her soil, to which the President replied that he presumed there was room enough in her soil to bury 75,000 men.

The Pawnee has arrived at Washington.

A Washington correspondent says Dr. Garnett, son-in-law to Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, has sent his wife and family to the North for safety.

A large number of Virginians are in this city who have been driven away because they would not take the oath of allegiance to the State.

The coolest thing yet proposed to the Government was that made by Governor Hicks and Governor Letcher, that they would jointly guarantee the safety of the Capital. The Government declined such protection, probably very much to the disgust of the twin rebels of Virginia and Maryland.

A gentleman who was compelled to leave North Carolina, says that the secessionists are carrying all before them, without reference to law and order. They have driven off many people who do not sympathize with the movement, and had threatened loudly to mob and hang Ex-Governor Gilmer, who is persistently resisting the tide of passion.

Gov. Hicks' Proclamation.

FREDERICK, MD., April 27.

The Governor's message briefly details the startling events which induced him to assemble the Legislature. He labored earnestly to induce the President to forego the purpose of passing troops through Maryland, but the reply was that a military necessity rendered it unavoidable. He refused to give Gen. Butler consent to land his force, and protested against his taking possession of the Annapolis railroad.

Notwithstanding our most learned and intelligent citizens admit the right of Government to transport troops over the road, it is evident that a portion of Marylanders, the exercise of this right. His convictions are that the safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between the North and the South. Maryland has violated no right of either section, and we have done all we can to avoid the impending war. He hoped Maryland might act as a mediator.

I cannot counsel Maryland to take sides against the general Government until it shall commit an outrage upon her which will justify her resigning its authority. Over geographical position alone forces us to this. This had been all the while the ground work of his policy. He was convinced it had been approved by a large majority of the people. Appeals to the Legislature would not be swayed by passion, but we should act with prudence and Christianlike temper.

The Senate passed a bill prohibiting the issue of notes under five dollars under penalty. The Senate adopted an address to the people of Maryland, stating that the Legislature will not pass an act of secession, but if the people desire it, it will give them an opportunity of declaring for themselves their future destiny. The House has not acted thereon, but has appointed a committee to report an act calling a convention. Scott, of Baltimore, is the chairman.

[Special Dispatch to the Augusta, Ga., Intelligencer.]

Andrew Johnson Insulted.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.

Andrew Johnson has arrived at his home at Greenville. He was insulted at every station in Virginia and Tennessee. At Abingdon, his nose was pulled, and his hat torn to pieces. He attempted to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned in hisses and hootings of the crowd. When he reached his home at Greenville, he had to be lifted from his carriage. He says he wants to die.

Important from Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, April 22.

The Cabinet, at a meeting held

